

# THE EVENING ADVOCATE

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THE EVENING ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920.

PRICE: ONE CENT.

## A VISITOR'S VIEW OF THE F.P.U. (SEE PAGE 5)

EBERT GOVT. IS BACK IN GERMANY, BUT FACES RADICAL UPRISING--  
TURKS IN THRACE WILL NOT CARRY OUT ARMISTICE!

### GERMANY FACES WAVE OF RADICALISM NOW

Workers Are Taking Over Direction  
of Affairs.

LONDON, March 18.—Germany has been reflecting the fear of a radical upsurge of the Governmental regime, rising in Germany. In fact, Dr. Kapp suddenly set up by the reactionary announcement stated he had resigned elements on last Saturday morning, from the direction of affairs so that but advice indicate she is now facing the country might be enabled to fight another extreme peril in the form of Bolshevism. From various cities a wave of radicalism. Reports from come reports of uprising of workers. Berlin say Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, the and advice from Berlin state that reactionary Chancellor, and his adherents have either fled from the city or Spartist leaders are marching on that contemplate going at once. Rumors that Kapp had committed suicide were received at Amsterdam by telephone. Reds is feared. Throughout Germany from Berlin this morning. Arme! Radical elements have in many places forces of the reactionary element are taken over the direction of affairs at leaving Berlin today, and the presence of Gustave Noske, Minister of Defence in the Ebert Government: eral places, while Leipzig workers who arrived in Berlin last night by airplane from Stuttgart, would seem to indicate that the constitutional Government intends to resume control. In the Rhenish and Westphalian provinces immediately. General von Seeckt, president Ebert's chief of staff, has been named commander of the Government forces in Berlin. Announcements by Dr. Kapp, as well as official statements from the Ebert Government on March 1st.

### TINY AIRPLANE MAKES ITS FIRST FLIGHT



Machine that weighs little more than 500 pounds is tested preparatory to its exhibition. It shows good points in making a quick landing.

### No Disturbances In Occupied Country

LONDON, March 18.—The War Office declares that there have been no disturbances in occupied territory, where people were opposed to the Kapp dictatorship. Workmen's Councils of Soviet type, which have been established in some of the factories in Cologne, are being suppressed. Information received by the war office justifies the statement that the Kapp coup has resulted in a revival of the Spartacist movement. Official advice report that the Kappist coup was precipitated by several reasons. These were, first, the impression prevailing that the Government intended to defend Matthias Erzberger, former Finance Minister, which was intensified; second, the Government was beginning to suspect the existence of a militarist plot and had decided to prosecute its chiefs; third, the naval brigade resented its reduction in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty; and fourth, the refusal of Gustave Noske, Minister of Defence, to appoint General Hoffman to a command, occasioned a conflict with General von Luetwitz and the latter's dismissal. Confirmation is given in official despatches of the reported creation of Workmen's Councils at Munich and Dresden, and that the military at Frankfurt had declared for revolution and fled after some fighting.

### Communist Uprising

BERLIN, March 18.—Ellis Loring Dresel, Acting Commissioner and United States Charge d'Affaires in this city, has informed the State Department in Washington that now that Dr. Kapp's regime has fallen, the whole danger lies in a Communist uprising. Communist forces are reported to be marching on Berlin from various other cities, but Mr. Dresel says if a few hours more pass quietly the crisis may be averted.

### German Assembly

STUTTGART, March 17.—Two hundred and fifty members of the German National Assembly held a meeting in the Art Hall here this afternoon. Military forces are occupying the great open place before the Hall. No disorders occurred while the members were assembling. Airplanes are flying over the city warning people against demonstrations.

### Socialists Arm

PARIS, March 18.—Official advice from Berlin describing conditions there last night, said that the public places of the city were filled with crowds in ugly humour. The military appeared to be panicky. Many of the Baltic troops have joined the Socialists, who are reported to have 12,000 armed men at their command.

### Ebert In Berlin

LONDON, March 18.—The German President Ebert arrived in Berlin last night, according to a telephone message received from Berlin.

### TURKISH COMMANDER RENOUNCES ARMISTICE

LONDON, March 18.—The "Evening Standard" says it learns the commander of Turkish troops in Thrace has refused to accept orders from Constantinople, has renounced armistice and purposes to establish Government in Oranople.

LEINGTON, Ky., March 18.—Seven masked men raided the old Tarr Distillery Warehouse here to-day, and after binding two guards at the point of revolvers forced them to unlock the warehouse, stealing out ninety-four cases of whiskey seized last January at Versailles, Ky.

BERLIN, March 18.—Ellis Loring Dresel, Acting Commissioner and United States Charge d'Affaires in this city, has informed the State Department in Washington now that Dr. Kapp's Regime has fallen, whole danger lies in a communist uprising. Communist forces are reported to be marching on Berlin from various other cities, but Mr. Dresel says, if a few hours more pass quietly the crisis may be averted.

LONDON, March 18.—British and French Governments have notified Prince Feisal, son of the King of Hadjas, that they cannot recognize validity of decision of Damascus Government, which proclaimed him King of Syria. Premier Lloyd George made this statement in the House of Commons to-day in answer to the question.

THE HAGUE, March 18.—The Dutch Government was taken severely to task for what was declared to be its leniency towards the former German Emperor in a debate in the second chamber of Parliament yesterday when the Premier announced the decree limiting Count Hohenzollern's movements and his pledge not to mix in politics. Deputy Schaper, Socialist, whose questions brought about the announcement of the decree, said he was dissatisfied with the Premier's answer, and that the guard about the former Emperor was not enough.

LONDON, March 18.—Allied Commission has warned Burgmesters in neutral zone that they will be held responsible for the maintenance of order. Thus far armies of occupation have not advanced from the original line.

### Will See That Peace Treaty Is Observed

LONDON, March 18.—Questioned in the House of Commons concerning when a statement of policy in regard to the situation in Germany would be made, Lloyd George said to-day that in a rapidly changing situation, such as that at present in Germany, the Government does not consider any fresh statement on policy is possible. The matter was under consideration, and the public might rest assured that Great Britain, in common with her Allies, intended to see that the peace treaty terms were observed.

### The Income Tax

LONDON, Mar. 18.—The Royal Commission on the Income Tax, recommends in respect of incomes taxed in both Great Britain and in the Dominion of Canada, that there should be deducted from the United Kingdom the whole of the Canadian tax charged in respect to the same income. This recommendation is subject to certain reservations concerning the maximum amount of relief granted.

### Luetwitz Leaves Berlin

AMSTERDAM, March 18.—The German General John Luetwitz, who commanded the troops which supported the Kapp Government, has left Berlin with his forces, according to telephone message from Berlin this morning.

### Ebert Will Come Back

STUTTGART, March 18.—Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in the Ebert Government, before departing for Berlin today, said the Ebert administration would be back in Berlin within a week. He explained his failure to use force before departing from Berlin for Dresden, declaring his generals had abandoned him: "I always knew the generals were not altogether friendly to the Government but I never thought they would be such fools," Herr Noske said.

### Spartan Murder

LONDON, March 18.—An artillery battery at Wetter Westphalia has been wiped out by Spartacists, who killed all the officers and nearly all the men.

### FOUR HUNDRED MILLION STEEL CONSOLIDATION

Amalgamation of Nova Scotia Steel  
and Iron Company and Dominion  
Steel Corporation.

MONTREAL, March 18.—A new steel and iron consolidation with a total capitalization of \$400,000,000, of which the Canadian end alone will comprise a capital of approximately \$100,000,000 represents the plans of Grant Morden, Wolvin group, if they are all carried through to completion. At the present stage of negotiations it is not known whether all the different developments which are being worked out will be carried through successfully, but their relation to the main deal and the association of interests, which is to be found in them makes them all within the range of possibility at the present time. It is stated that the reports of the expert engineers will strongly recommend the amalgamation of Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Dominion Steel Corporation, on account of the overlapping of the ore reserves and coal areas. There has been considerable dispute between the two companies during the past few years and the reports of the engineers will show that the development could be worked out on a much more economical basis, if they were under the same management and direction, rather than the way they are at the present time. So far it is not the intention to include either the Canada Steamship Lines or Steel Company of Canada in the proposed consolidation. A close working arrangement with Canada Steamship Lines is what is in prospect and the form that this will take will likely be that Canada Steamships Lines will form a new subsidiary, which will operate the entire shipping undertakings of the Dominion Steel Corporation in connection with the proposed enlarged shipments to Great Britain. It is not the plan of the English interests to go further into the manufacturing of finished products in Canada, and it was on this account that they were not considering any deal with Steel Company of Canada. The proposed plan is rather to get the raw materials in Canada in the form of ore or billets and carry these to the steel plants in England. In some circles, however, it is thought that there is always a possibility of Steel of Canada entering into the deal before it is finally rounded out.

## Notice!

Meeting of Citizens

TO-NIGHT,  
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## "HOW WAS VICTORY ACCOMPLISHED? BY CALM THOUGHT, CONCENTRATION AND DETERMINATION," SAYS FOCH

Famous Generalissimo of Allied Armies Tells How He Directed Mighty Forces—Must Take Care of Large Affairs As Well As Small—"I Won the War By Smoking My Pipe," Says Marshal

How did that famous general, Marshal Foch, win the war? By what seemingly miraculous means did he direct the greatest army of massed manhood the world has ever known, and lead them along the obstructed path safely to a tremendous victory? Often have these questions been asked by a people that marvel, and the answer is given by no less a personage than the French immortal himself, through the medium of M. Andre De Maricourt, a noted French journalist. The marshal's calm statement that "he won the war by smoking his pipe," is truly characteristic of the British rather than the French spirit, which is popularly supposed to be vivacious and excitable. Readers of The Standard will find that the principles laid down by the great soldier for the winning of a war are peculiarly adaptable to the winning of success in every day civilian life and victory over adverse conditions in the world of commerce. Marshal Foch writes, not only as a master soldier, but as a great philosopher.

The interview follows:  
I have dreamed of a revanche since I saw the Germans at Metz when I was seventeen years old. Now, you can understand that when a man of ordinary capacity concentrates all his thoughts and all his study upon a single object and labors unceasingly to accomplish it, he stands a chance of success. Certain conditions are, of course, essential. In order to be a force in the world a man must be "objective," never "subjective." I mean by that a man of action must never waste time in dreams. Only facts count. He must stick to facts. How did I really win the war? Smoking my pipe! I mean that I did not get excited, I plodded along in an ordinary way, avoiding useless emotions and reserving all my energies for the practical business before me.

Was this a difficult task? Quite possibly. You see, our war was a very curious one; it was a battle between governments. Speaking of our own people, French democracy, and, above all, French patriotism, found themselves confronted by the Kaiser, who was possibly an intelligent man, but not remarkably intelligent. He was an actor, wrapped up in himself, and, therefore, not a competent judge of his own actions. Germany, to be sure, had a magnificent army and professional soldiers of the first rank, but it did not have a Moltke.

#### Had No Moltke

A man of Moltke's genius would never have been impudent enough to start a war without the assurance of Russia's neutrality, or, if a war had been forced upon him against his will, I promise you that he would have fought it along very different lines. Yes, the Kaiser was directing a formidable organization, managed by excellent directors. But, just the same, it was an express train entrusted to a bus driver. We were bound to win. People often ask me if I foresaw a long war. I do not know. That was not my affair. The future isn't our business, and it is a loss of time and energy to occupy ourselves with uncertain predictions at the expense of the business of the moment.

I have always wanted to finish my job in a workmanlike manner whenever it might be. Look out for today and tomorrow will take care of itself, providing we handle large affairs with the same care and conscience that we devote to small affairs. Too much speculation as to the result of an action which we believe is necessary weakens one's force and effectiveness. A person must not let his imagination run away with him.

Two emotions are appropriate and proper because they are useful and serve a practical purpose. You must conceive what would happen both in case of defeat and in case of victory.

Do I appreciate what defeat would mean? The sacrifices we had made were bloody and cruel. The more cruel they were, the more they made it our duty to win. Such sacrifices must not be in vain. I used to say to myself, "If we do not win, that is the end of everything. We cannot permit ourselves to be defeated."

#### Will For Victory

Now the idea of victory. We must have it at any price. "I will it." Yes, I will it. That is easy to say. But to win a victory you must comprehend that human warfare never varies in its essential factors, though it may change its methods and machinery. We must remember that the greatest master of the military art, Napoleon, before he was victor at Arocia, had

said to himself, "I must get out of Verona," and that he had been defeated several times.

At the Marne I never let myself forget that lesson. I had been beaten, and I said to myself: "I shall be beaten four days, five days, if necessary; but I will survive it."

Above all things one must keep a firm will, based upon confidence. But if you want my honest conviction, those things are nothing but words, and that will is useless if it does not know how to employ facts. Now—bear in mind I am not speaking of myself personally—it is that faculty of sticking to facts that measures the intellectual abilities of a leader.

It is a hard thing, a very hard thing, for men to be beaten four days, and five days, and even longer. If you are to retain full confidence and obedience you must find some new device, some new appeal to your troops. The song you sang yesterday is no longer popular today. They won't bite at that. They say: "No, we listened to your song and we have been beaten. We'll not follow it again."

#### Must Go Ahead

But you must keep going ahead or everything is lost. Consequently, you have to devise new plans and ideas without being diverted for a moment from the essential facts of the situation. You've got to continue the same action, and, above all, go straight for the same ultimate objective.

But you must clothe your proceedings in new garments and make them seem an entirely different operation. That is the only way you can get men to follow you. Then they will not say, "We've had a bad fall and are tired of the business." So you must always contrive some other immediate objective, some intellectual device that brings you identical results.

You may not deviate in the slightest from your purpose, but you have created the appearance of having changed your plan. The object of the manoeuvre is the same, but it does not appear to be so. The French soldier, in spite of his critical instincts, loves variety and will catch at anything that seems new. He will follow you with his habitual courage and patriotic devotion. "Sure," he says, "We've not tried that yet."

But the enemy is strong and will not yield unless our tenacity and purpose exceed his own. Consequently, we must devise new plans and projects to keep up courage every day. The idea, "I will," isn't enough. You've got to present that idea under innumerable aspects.

In spite of that, the moment finally arrives when, to all appearances, the situation is hopeless, when our resources fail us. The old coat is so ragged that it will no longer hold together. You have but one thought in the world: "At any cost we have got to make it do."

#### Concentrated Thought

We have got to patch up our fragments of artillery, infantry and cavalry. We have got to mend the old coat somehow. The determination that inspires you must be stronger than ever. The greater our losses, the more imperative the duty of winning the war.

With adequate forces you try to mend the holes in the old coat, you patch the rags together. All your thought is centred upon the single object that has inspired you all along.

No, war has not changed since the human race existed. But do you realize that it really does demand a great deal of skill? It is the same kind of a combat that it always has been in the past. Two antagonistic skills face each other, but in our instance two wills that have obstinately maintained their determination for four years.

It is thrust, parry, thrust, parry. There is no use philosophizing about it. You will get ahead quicker if you concentrate your whole energy upon doing things. War demands an adaptable mind, always alert and always inspired by a firm purpose. Then some day, no matter how ragged your coat may be, perhaps because of its very raggedness—victory arrives.

Now do not talk to me about glory, and beauty, and passion, and enthusiasm. They are useless, they mean waste of energy. The war is finished, and that is a solid benefit, but the epithets and phrases about it are worth nothing. The only reality is the actual fact, because only positive action is worth anything.

#### Likes Real Action

What incident gives me the most satisfaction? The interview with the German armistice commissioners at Rethondes. That was something positive. That was a real action, directed toward breaking up the German Empire. And I was present to see Erz-

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berger seize his pen with a gesture of anger and sign the armistice agreement. Then I tasted full satisfaction for having willed our victory and employed the means to win it. For the job was done.

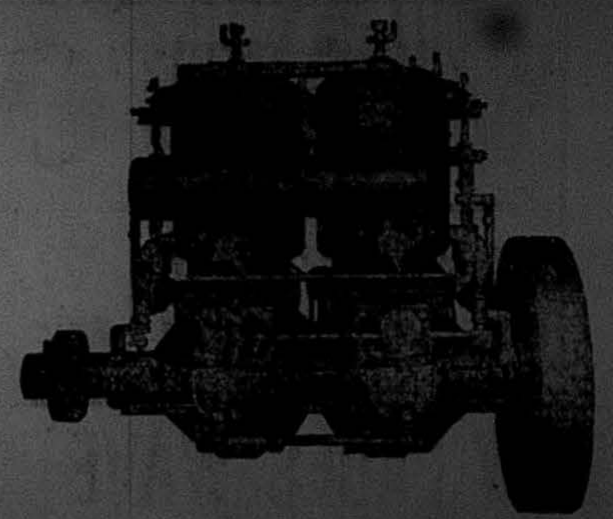
And now, just one more word. I do not call it a miracle when at a historical crisis a man is granted a clear vision and discovers later that this clear vision has determined action of enormous consequence in a frightful war. But I do believe in this clear vision.

I think that I received it at the Marne, at the Yser, and on the 26th of March. I believe it comes from a providential source in the hands of which we are but instruments, and that the decision of victory is determined from on high, by a will superior and divine.

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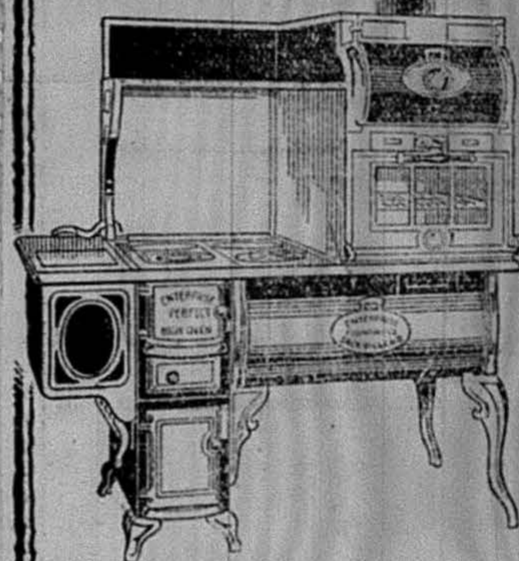
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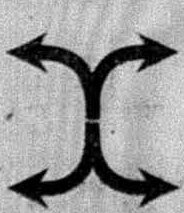
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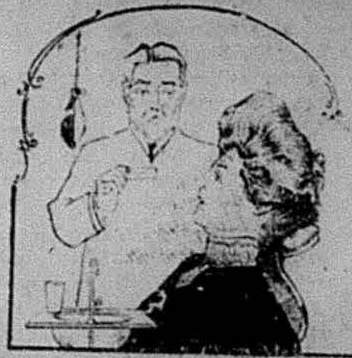
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ADVERTISE IN  
THE ADVOCATE

## St. Patrick's Day At Holyrood

The festival of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated here with the usual fervor and enthusiasm. The Star of the Sea Association met at 9.30 a.m. and attended divine service and together with a large congregation had the pleasure of listening to a very fine and instructive discourse by the Pastor, Rev. W. Finn. The preacher in the course of his sermon pointed out that the relatively easy task of converting the Irish to Christianity was due, under Providence, to the large-hearted sympathy of St. Patrick for those whom he evangelized. The wonderful success of his work was founded on his great love for, and knowledge of, the people of Nature, and as the Irish belief was in the mystical and the abstract, forming to themselves deities out of natural phenomena, it was but a step for St. Patrick to show them the Author and Creator of these mystical agencies and thus lead them by an easy path into the truths of Christianity.

After Mass the Society proceeded to the Presbytery where the President, Mr. P. J. Veitch, on behalf of the members paid their respects to their spiritual director. In very apt language the President rendered a splendid tribute to Fr. Finn for his great interest in the Society, and dwelt on the effort required to build a new church. He also complimented his reverence on the success of his undertaking. Fr. Finn, in reply, stated that the Star of the Sea Association had nobly seconded his effort, and had in great measure, made light a burden that should otherwise be a heavy one indeed. He counselled the members to take advantage of every work offering. He advised those who sought work elsewhere to be satisfied with fair wages and to work well. In reference to the Irish question, he thought that what was required was sympathy on the part of English statesmen. Nations like individuals were the last to see their own faults, and were very tardy and remiss in correcting them. The world-wide wave of sympathy just now moving towards Ireland may bear on its crest the otherwise fair-minded statesmen, and wait for Erin's shore the long-looked for panacea. Then, indeed, shall the great Emmett's epitaph be written.

In the evening an old-time "Bones Hop" took place in the hall.

At the monthly meeting of the Star Society held on Sunday, 14th inst., the following resolution, proposed by P. J. Veitch, President, seconded by Rev. W. P. Finn, S.D., and supported by J. A. Hannon, Secretary, and other members, was unanimously carried:

THAT, WHEREAS, we have learned with deep regret of the almost sudden demise of the virtuous, illustrious, and erudite Bishop of St. George's; and, whereas, the deeply lamented prelate had been an occasional visitor to Holyrood where he was generally known and beloved for his many estimable traits of character;

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Society tenders an expression of its heart-felt sympathy to Monsignor A. Sears, Administrator, and also to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased prelate in their great bereavement;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Monsignor Sears, to the family of the deceased Bishop, and also a copy be inserted in the minutes of this meeting.

Holyrood, March 16, 1920.

Wages of day laborers of the United States Steel Corporation have been advanced by one-tenth (making a total of \$100,000,000 per annum).

## MISSING VOWELS

BY WALTER WELLMAN

THERE'S SOMETHING WRONG, MAYBE THAT IS WHAT'S CALLED SIMPLIFIED SPELLIN'

NTLP  
RMDLL  
CRCL  
LPHNT  
TTR  
PSSM

See if you can simply add the proper vowels in the proper place and form the names of six animals.  
Answer to yesterday's puzzle: Time and tide wait for no man.

## CITY COUNCIL WEEKLY MEETING

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon with the Mayor presiding and all the Councillors present.

The Colonial Secretary wrote that the matter of the Long Bridge will be placed before the Executive at its next meeting.

A letter from the Department of Public Works referred to the necessity for an electric light opposite the Post Office. The Department will be written that the Council opines the Government should light the G. P. O. like other institutions.

Wh. Strong, South Side, asked for removal of ash dump, which was causing offence. The Sanitary Supervisor will attend to the request.

Gibbs and Barron, on behalf of Mr. Chancey, wrote that the contemplated improvements for Lincolnton Lane would not benefit their client's property, and that the exercise of the powers given the Council to widen and improve such properties is only intended to be used when it is apparent they are absolutely necessary to prevent congestion, etc.

Henry Blatch said he had a number of applications for the purchase of building lots on the new street, laid down through his property between Merrymeeting Road and Freshwater Road. He was willing to comply with the requirements of the law, etc. Ordered that estimated costs of the improvements be sent to Mr. Blatch and Mr. Currie, and told they will be called upon to pay for same. Land will have to be reserved for a street running to the eastward and connecting with Scott Street. Plans of buildings will be taken up as soon as other matters are settled.

Permits were granted to the following: Mrs. Moore, Waldegrave Street, to change structure of house; Kathleen Noah, for a concrete building on Water Street; H. A. Winter for bungalow, Robinson's Hill, provided he erects a septic tank to drain into the river.

The City Engineer is to inquire and report on the applications of Charles Pafford, to install a 2 h.p. electric motor at the Oyster Bay Parlour, and also T. Armstrong for a 3 h.p. electric motor in connection with vulcanizing business in building, Military Road.

Certain amendments to the Motor Car Regulations were adopted and ordered to be published.

The application of Leonard Hefferan to build a dwelling house on the Middle Battery Road, could not be acceded to, as there was neither water nor sewerage there.

Cater Davis will have to send specifications and plan of alterations to building No. 318 Water Street, before his application can be considered.

It was ordered that the gas lamp at King's Bridge Crossing be superseded by an electric light.

Certain alterations and amendments governing the registration of cabs, carts, horses, etc., were approved and ordered to be published.

ordered to be published.  
The applications for the position of Impounder and for the vacancy in the City Engineer's office stood over to a special meeting.  
The meeting then adjourned at 10 o'clock.

Raffia makes a good covering for the rusty clothes banger.

## "DANDERINE" PUTS BEAUTY IN HAIR

Girls! A mass of long, thick, gleamy tresses



Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, thick, strong, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring back its color, vigor and vitality.

Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic; then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return—Hurry!

## Duplicate Letter

—and—

## Order Books.

Pocket Sizes.  
Note Sizes.  
Letter Sizes.

Ruled and with Printing Headings as Order Forms, and Ruled as Letter Heads.  
The good English reliable Letter Book you used in "pre-war days."

**Dicks & Co.,**  
Limited  
Booksellers and Stationers.

Feb 6, 1yr

## M. C. L. I.

At last night's meeting of the Methodist College Literary Institute, the following interesting subject was debated: "Resolved: That it is the business of private enterprise rather than the duty of the City Council to construct houses to accommodate the citizens of St. John's." The affirmative speakers claimed that the City Council has too many more potent claims on its limited resources to allow it to make such large expenditures as the building of houses would necessitate. It is rather its duty to encourage private enterprise to do so. An attempt to build houses by an electorate body would be sure to end in failure, and the city has to thank private enterprise for the steps that have been taken toward the solution of the housing problem.

The negative side held that it should be the privilege rather than the duty of the City Council to build houses in St. John's, and by so doing rid it of its miserable slum districts which have to blame private enterprise for their existence.

The speakers were—Affirmative: Messrs. L. R. Curtis, J. R. Smallwood, and A. Waterfield. Negative: Messrs. Geo. Taylor, F. Penney and A. Shelgrove. The affirmative arguments were sustained.

## Cowan Mission Entertainment

The annual Cowan Mission entertainment was held at the College Hall Wednesday afternoon and proved one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind in years. Among the large audience present were His Excellency the Governor, Lady Harris, Miss Harris and Mr. Gerald Harvey, acting A.D.C. The dialogue by Miss Mary Keegan and Lt. Comdr. Fenn, the sketch with Mrs. Colville, Lt. Col. Rendell and Miss Mary Rendell acting and Miss M. Mitchell singing, and the dancing by Miss Violet Wallace were features of the programme which also included pianoforte solos by Mrs. Gordon Dickie, songs by Misses Elsie Herder and Mary Ryan, Messrs. A. Williams and C. Trappell, and dances by Misses Doris Mews and Mary and Joan Rendell, all of which were splendidly given. In the sketch Miss Mary Rendell at a very brief instance filled the role of Mr. F. R. Emerson and did so with much acceptance. During the afternoon the sale of teas and candles added largely to the receipts. Miss Browning and all connected with the affair are to be congratulated on its success.

Very sour fruits can stand a pinch of salt when cooking.

## Newfoundland DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN

You are reminded that March 31st, 1920, is the LAST DAY on which application for Vocational Training can be considered. Men in Hospital, except for a recurrence of a war disability, will be allowed one month after completion of treatment. All men who still desire to apply for re-training should therefore communicate without delay with the Secretary of the

## CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE

Ex-members of the Newfoundland Forces (Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Newfoundland Regiment or Newfoundland Forestry Companies), whose war disabilities prevent them from pursuing their former occupation, and boys who enlisted under the age of 18 and thereby suffered an interruption of their training are eligible for instruction.

## EMPLOYMENT

Each request receives individual attention and every effort is made to secure suitable men for employers. A sincere appeal is now made to employers of labor to receive more returned men into any vacancy they have to offer. Many veterans are out of work and enquiries of the Vocational Officer will be dealt with promptly.

Phone 333.

## VOCATIONAL OFFICER

Rooms 4 and 5, Militia Building, St. John's, Nfld.  
—every frid.



# The Evening Advocate

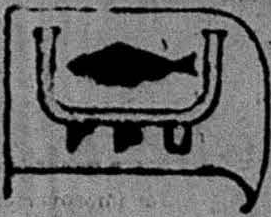
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The Weekly Advocate.

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ALEX. W. MEWS . . . Editor  
R. HIBBS . . . Business Manager

Our Motto: "SUUM CUIQUE"



("To Every Man His Own")

Letters and other matter for publication should be addressed to Editor. All business communications should be addressed to the Union Publishing Company, Limited.

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ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 19th, 1920.

## ELLISTON MEMORIAL SCHOOL!

We have much pleasure in endorsing the efforts of the Elliston School Board in a laudable project of building a New School as a fitting and practical memorial to the six boys of Elliston who fell in the Great War.

They could erect no better memorial, for the cause of Education is one of the essentials which must be fostered.

It is a great undertaking for such a small community, but the people there have given such an example of industry in spite of the lack of many natural advantages in Elliston, that the enthusiastic work will continue until the school is an accomplished fact. With such an energetic head as Rev. W. W. Cotton we anticipate splendid results in response to the appeal. Sums from any denominations are thankfully received and acknowledged through the Press. Following is a copy of the circular which is being sent out.

### ELLISTON MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Elliston, T. B.,  
Newfoundland,  
Nov. 1919.

Dear Sir or Madam

Elliston has been considering the most effective way of placing to the memory of those gave their all in the Great World War, some suitable memorial. It was thought that it would be a very fitting and practical memorial if we erected a modern School building and dedicated it as

### Elliston Memorial School.

The present building which has been in use for over fifty years is absolutely unsuitable, unsanitary and too small. You will understand without any special plea from us what this will mean to Elliston, you who have travelled far from your native place will realize the value of education.

Then we ask you to help us to what extent you can and in so doing you will serve a double purpose.

1. Erect a memorial to our gallant dead.
2. Provide better facilities for educating the young people.

We trust you will help us in this undertaking which will cost over \$12,000. Further information may be had from the School Board.

Yours on behalf of The School Board.

(Rev.) WALTER W. COTTON.

P.S.—Cheques or drafts to be made payable to Rev. W. W. Cotton, Elliston.

### A VISITOR'S VIEW

On the opposite page we reprint an article from a Toronto publication devoted to the work of Social Service, and written by Rev. Clyde Armistage of Washington, one of the visiting clergymen to the Social Service Congress held here last fall. The article was not revised by Mr. Coker and may contain some minor inaccuracies, but in the main gives a very fair and interesting picture of the activities of the F. P. I. Mr. Armistage is connected with the "Industrial Relations Department" of his Church, and made many friends while here. He is interested, not only in the spiritual needs of people, but in their material needs as well, and was glad to have the opportunity to learn of conditions in Newfoundland.

### THE MATTER OF SUGAR

In Canada a Board of Commerce has been looking after the prices of necessities of life, and in the case of sugar had fixed a price of sixteen cents retail for three months from about the middle of January, but there has been such an agitation by the refiners and grocers that in order to test the matter, the Board announced that it would release this order and let sugar alone, so that the public may see if the Board has been able to keep prices down. The response has been quick, as we note by a Sydney paper that "since the abrogation of control of sugar prices by the Board of Commerce, the selling price of that commodity has advanced in Sydney three cents a pound."

In effect, the refiners, immediately they got the chance, raised the price two cents a pound.

If sugar sells for 18 or 19 cents in Canada, the price would be 23 or 24 cents in Newfoundland, but we are in the fortunate position that sugar is selling here now at 21 and 22 cents a pound, and we hope that it may be even less in a short while. This has been made possible by big purchases which have been made at right prices.

### "WIT LARDED WITH MALICE"

"Et tu, Brute" may well say Mr. Woodford as he reads Dr. Robinson's sarcastically bitter reference this morning. Coming from one who has for so many years been associated with Mr. Woodford, it shows how one's best friend may have concealed a deadly weapon ready to strike. Surely this is the unkindest cut of all. How mad these Tories be, and how ready to quarrel amongst themselves!

Who would have thought that it would devolve upon the "Daily News" to write Mr. Woodford's political obituary?

### THE CANKER-PROOF POTATO

Hon. Dr. Campbell is a live wire in his position as Minister of

Agriculture and Mines. He has gone into the work of the Department thoroughly and finds that practically it has to be re-constructed. No attention has been paid to most important matters, and he has to begin at the beginning and put in a sound, sane and substantial foundation upon which to build a Department that can be of service to the country. Dr. Campbell believes that Agriculture in this country is worth fostering, and even at the present time it comes second to the Codfishery in annual value.

A potato has been produced in England which is "canker-proof." The Minister at once got in touch with Sir Edgar Bowring, the High Commissioner, and as a result 400 barrels of this potato are coming out, and will be distributed in those areas in which "canker" has existed. We understand Dr. Campbell will visit Canada this Spring in order to purchase horned cattle of good stock to replace the wretched animals that the late Government had been importing.

A story of the only good Bull owned by the Government illustrates what the old Government cared about such matters. It is a difficult job at the best to find out where all the Bulls are, but it was found in this instance that the Bull, high pedigree and all, had gone the way of all his flesh, and had been killed and sold by a country butcher! So ended the last of the Bulls!

## JOB'S FISH MEAL

Government Laboratory,  
St. John's, Newfoundland,  
November 3rd, 1919.  
I have recently analyzed samples of Cod Fish Meal made here during the past summer as an experiment by

Messrs. Job Bros. & Co., Ltd. At their request I now give a comparison of the general composition of this Meal with the composition of some other meals well known on the local market. The result is as follows:

	Job's Fish Meal	Oil Meal No. 1	Oil Meal No. 2
Moisture	6.9 per cent.	5.74 per cent.	8.03 per cent.
Proteins	65.80 "	38.75 "	31.00 "
Oil	5.42 "	5.30 "	9.50 "
Nitrogen	10.5 "	6.2 "	4.76 "
Remaining Substances	Rich in bone forming Lime Phosphate	Carbohydrates and woody fibre	Carbohydrates and woody fibre
Cotton Seed Meal		Gluten Meal No. 1	Gluten Meal No. 2
Moisture	8.58 per cent.	9.37 per cent.	8.25 per cent.
Proteins	42.00 "	41.25 "	45.00 "
Oil	8.10 "	3.2 "	3.06 "
Nitrogen	6.72 "	6.6 "	7.02 "
Remaining Substances	Carbohydrates and woody fibre	Carbohydrates and woody fibre	Carbohydrates and woody fibre

All the above meals were imported in 1915 and therefore probably approached more nearly to pre-war standard of quality than those which are now available. Other special meals have been analyzed during 1917 and 1918, and they all contain less than 20 p.c. of Proteins. An analysis of Job's Fish Meal in fuller detail is given below.

By comparing the above results it will be readily seen that Job's Fish Meal is much higher in flesh forming foods than any of the meals now imported into this country. It is so rich in flesh and tissue-forming ingredients that it should be an ideal meal for mixing with bulky foods of poor quality. It should prove to be an ideal food when mixed with bulky foods for pigs, poultry and young-growing animals, also for working animals.

Young animals require flesh and tissue-forming substances in their food in order to build up their growing bodies. Again, working animals require tissue-forming substances to replace the wastage brought about by hard work.

This food if used by farmers for their animals would have a beneficial influence on the manure heap. A good deal of the nitrogen present in this food would go towards enriching the manure obtained from the animals, and thus help to reduce the nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia bill.

The bone-forming materials (lime and phosphoric acid) make it especially suitable for growing animals and for poultry.

Fish meals are extensively used on the Continent of Europe.

Since writing the above remarks I have seen an analysis of this same meal made by Mr. Alfred Smetham, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Liverpool, who is a member of the Society of Public Analysts, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Lancashire and Cheshire Agriculture Societies, Official Analyst to the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, and Official Agricultural Analyst for the County of Westmorland, etc. After giving his analysis he says, among other things: "As a feeding material it compares favorably with the best Fish Meal on the market, and I would say in the present restricted markets it should find a ready sale, at least for Pig Meal and Poultry. In Eng-

land, as far as my experience goes, Fish Meal, until recent years, has not been used in the United Kingdom to any large extent, but on the Continent it has had a considerable sale for many years. The sample you submitted to me is, you will see, considerably richer in Albuminoids than any of the concentrated foods from cereals, and would be very useful in raising the Albuminoids in compound foods.

I have before me an article in the "Canadian Fisherman" Magazine for September, 1919, by Mr. E. S. Archibald, who occupies the post of Dominion Animal Husbandman, and consequently speaks, I presume, with experience and authority. The article is too long to quote in full, but I quote the following. He says:

"One good brand of Fish Meal made from fresh whitefish showed an analysis of 61.5 per cent. protein, oil 2 per cent., and 19.3 per cent. phosphate of lime. It will be seen that the protein content of this meal was nearly twice as great as that of average cotton seed meal or linseed oil meal as commonly found on the Canadian market."

"The feeding value of fish meal depends on its very high content of digestible protein which renders it most suitable for combination with foods such as roots, potatoes, hay, straw and the starchy cereal grains, and their by-products such as corn, corn bran, barley, etc., all of which contain a low percentage of protein."

"Experience has shown that so long as the quantities fed were not too large, fish meal has proven a valuable food for horses, cattle, swine and poultry. From many feeding trials the quantities per day which may be fed with a starchy ration have been suggested:

Cattle—2 pounds per 1,000 pounds live weight.  
Swine—1/4 to 1/2 pound per animal.  
Sheep—1-10 to 1-5 pound per 100 pounds live weight.

However, it must be remembered that, as in the case of other rich meals, the animals must be brought up to these rations gradually. It should also be remembered that the manure from animals fed on this meal has a very high value in view of the large amount of nitrogen and phosphates in this food.

### Along The Railway

The express from Millertown arrived here at 10 a.m. today. She had some passengers and a mail. Another express from the same place is due here at 10 tonight.

The Trepassay crew with a snow plow did good work yesterday. They progressed 7 miles from Waterford Bridge, clearing up the road.

The Bonavista snow fighters were today 6 miles this side of Catalina.

The Bay de Verde snow fighters are now west of Burnt Point. A regular train service commenced yesterday and will run daily between North-

ern Bay and Carbonear. This clears up over half the system on this line.

It was very stormy and cold on the western section of the road yesterday, especially from Bishop's Falls. The weather was mean and nasty on this section all yesterday.

**Vessels Docked**

The tug John Green brought the fine local-built schooner "Sordello" up to the dock wharf today. She is a fine type of our local marine architecture, and her excellent proportions are well realized on the stocks. Accompanying her are the schooners "Ruby" and "W. Algonth," also in for general repairs.

## WANTED!

The A.N.D. Company, Ltd., still require at Badger and Millertown a number of experienced men for their Logging operation

Good inducements are being offered. Men are assured of immediate employment on their arrival.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made for men unable to secure berths to the Seal-Fishery to proceed immediately to either of the above centres for their Spring employment.

The wages paid has never been exceeded for the same work by any Company operating in this Country.

Men who have been previously employed by this Company have given publicity to their approval of food and living conditions in said Company camps. The A. N. D. Co. Ltd. endeavour to uphold their reputation of giving one and all a fair deal and satisfaction.

For further particulars apply to The Advocate Office, St. John's, or

**A. N. D. COMPANY, LTD.,**  
Millertown or Badger

### "The Heart O' Paddy Whack"

Want of space prevented our giving a well merited meed of praise to the performance of "Paddy Whack," which was staged at the Casino under the management of Mr. P. F. Moore, by the B.I.S. Dramatic Co. on St. Patrick's night. The cast included: P. F. Moore, W. B. Connerford, P. J. Grace, Peter O'Mara, J. J. O'Grady, Harold Cole and Miss. Mellicie Ellis, Mrs. W. J. Ryall, Miss Viguers, Miss Mary Grace, Miss Horan and Miss Margaret Ryall. The performance was attended by His Excellency the Governor and suite, the Rt. Rev. Mons. McDermott, representing His Grace the Archbishop, and an audience which filled the spacious Theatre to its capacity. "The Heart O' Paddy Whack" is one of Chancey Olcott's, whose Irish dramas and comedies here the past quarter of a century delighted the people of two continents, irrespective of class, creed or colour. St. Patrick's Night's performance by the B.I.S. will rank amongst the best put on the boards by our local talent. Miss Ellis, as the leading lady, did full justice to a difficult role, and Miss Margaret Ryall, an aged lady, anywhere between 87 and 97, and deaf at that, and her grandson, Master Harold Cole, were inimitable in their respective roles.

Between the acts Mr. Carl Trapnell sang "Irishmen All" with much acceptance, and Mr. P. Halley recited.

### Kyle Due At 7

The s.s. Kyle passed St. Pierre at 1 a.m. today and is due here at 7 o'clock this evening.

### Reid Co.'s Ships

The Argyle not reported since leaving Placentia on the 17th.  
The Clyde is at St. John's.  
The Glencoe left Harbor Breton at 2 p.m. yesterday for Placentia.  
The Home is at St. John's.  
The Kyle left North Sydney at 10:20 a.m. yesterday for St. John's.  
The Meigie left North Sydney 5 p.m. on the 17th; due at St. John's 11 a.m. today.  
The Sagona is at St. John's.  
The Petrol is at St. John's.

### Americans Want to Get Out of Leipsic

COBLENZ, Mar. 19.—Two hundred Americans, who have been attending the fair at Leipsic, have telegraphed and telephoned Major General Allen, commanding the American Army of Occupation, urgently asking for help to leave Leipsic, where they describe conditions as dangerous to their lives. General Allen is sending a special train to bring the Americans away. Fighting is almost continuous in various parts of Leipsic, and all light and water services have been cut off, according to the Americans, who are principally buyers from various parts of the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 19.—Despatch received here from Dresden says Independent Republic has been proclaimed in Vogtland. Communist Hoelz has been appointed President, and with Red Guards rules in Auerbach Falkenstein, where money in post offices and various banks has been seized and three persons have been arrested as hostages.

### LATEST

#### Soldier Is Free

WINNIPEG, March 19.—James Reynolds, a returned soldier, who pleaded guilty to charge of unlawful assembly growing out of strike riot last June, was granted his freedom under suspended sentence yesterday by Justice MacDonald.

#### Saved From Starvation

DVINSK, March 19.—Thirty thousand persons have been saved from starvation here by timely arrival of a Red Cross relief unit from Warsaw. When Red Cross officials arrived with Polish Army they found people dying by scores from starvation.

#### Soldiers' Settlement

OTTAWA, March 19.—It is announced that no Imperial service men who left British Isles after February 17th are eligible for benefits of soldiers' settlement act. Whether he came to Canada direct or through United States, unless he is in possession of a certificate issued by Overseas Selection Committee of Board.

#### Fighting At Kiel

COPENHAGEN, March 19.—A telephone message from Hamburg today said there was violent fighting between troops and students on one side and workmen on other proceeding at Kiel. Message said workmen were attacking with bombs, hand grenades, machine guns, and trench mortars, and that many persons had been killed or wounded.

#### Ebert In Control

BERLIN, March 19.—Ebert Government is again in control in Berlin. Vice-Chancellor Schuler, in whose hands the sudden retirement of Dr. Kaapp temporarily placed administrative power and Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence are bringing about order in city and restoring activities to their normal basis. Full ministry is expected back in Berlin Friday. Regular troops loyal to Ebert government are guarding street and detachments of them spent day in tearing down wire entanglements and barricades which revolutionary soldiers had erected in profusion. In this connection there was an unfortunate accident wherein firing of mine to destroy barricade at Kottbus Buser in Southeastern of Berlin, explosion killed twelve persons and injured twenty eight. Baltic troops leaders of insurgent bands that marched into Berlin Saturday morning, took vengeance on crowd who hoisted and jeered them in Wilhelmstrasse and Unter Den Linden. They were lined up for their departure out of City and after withstanding jeers for time more or less impatiently, they opened fire, wounding several. Crowd rushed to take refuge in Adelon Hotel, where wounded were treated. After troops had passed Brandenburg Gate they fired parting volley with machine guns, wounding score or more, and the terrified mob again rushed to Hotel, gates of which were torn down in ensuing panic.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—Great Britain has set aside a credit of one hundred and thirty millions to finance sale of British goods to various European countries, according to official despatches yesterday to Department of Commerce.

I'm told that Australia's "Cattle King," Mr. Sidney Kidman, who has arrived in England on a visit which may possibly mean a good deal in the way of bettering our meat supply, began his lifelong job among cattle when he left his home in Adelaide at the age of thirteen to become a cow minder in the back blocks.

### Death

MILLER.—There passed peacefully away at his late residence, 105 Freshwater Road at 11:45 this morning, Hugh Carter Miller, M.P.S. G.B. eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller, aged 37 years. A wife, six children, father, mother, one brother and four sisters are left to mourn their loss. Funeral at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday. Friends will please accept this as the only intimation.

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"



# Co-operative Movement Succeeds in Newfoundland

## Fishermen's Experiment Developing Rapidly

By REV. CLYDE F. ARMITAGE  
In: Church Forward Movement

The Co-operative Movement in Newfoundland has been tried and found successful. Indeed, its success has surprised its founder and its members. It is rapidly being extended through the leadership and guidance of the Fishermen's Protective Union, which was responsible for its inception.

There are now five co-operative agencies in the movement, namely:  
The Union Trading Co., Ltd.  
The Union Export Co., Ltd.  
The Union Publishing Co., Ltd.  
The Union Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.  
The Union Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

All of these are properly incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Newfoundland. The trading and export companies have climbed at once into the very forefront among the large business establishments of the island. The Union Trading Co. has a business turnover of \$3,000,000, and the several companies have a combined capitalization of \$1,000,000.

The prosperity and the improvement in living conditions among the fishermen that now prevails is due in very large measure to the activities of the Fishermen's Protective Union and these five subsidiary companies. It will be known to most of our readers that fishing is almost the one industry of the Newfoundlanders, though there are other natural resources that will likely increase the present population of 250,000 to 1,000,000 in fifty years.

The Union Trading Co. was established in 1911 by Mr. (now the Hon.) W. F. Coaker, President of the Fishermen's Protective Union. Its capitalization was set for \$100,000, but it began work on \$8,000 cash subscribed by union members. One of its noteworthy results has been the increase in prices the men have obtained for their scallop harvest. That summer cod was selling for \$5.00 per quintal (112 pounds). Mr. Coaker persuaded the fishermen to hold their product until they could secure \$6.00 or to sell to the new company for that price. He handled a great deal of the season's catch. His action forced the merchants to pay the same higher price, and gave the fishermen an additional profit equal to 20% of what their gross sale price would have been.

Previously the price of fish had been established by the merchants who bought it for retail or export. Here was a new factor in the field, entered in the name of the producer who formerly had been allowed no voice in determining what his goods were worth.

The Union was founded in 1908, mainly to protect the fishermen in their sales. The catch that year sold for \$2.50. The following year the Union had not gained great strength, but the catch was only half as large as in 1908 and the Union helped raise the price to \$5.00. In 1910 it was strong enough to raise the price of cod oil from \$77.00 to \$110.00. In 1911 oil started at \$90.00, but the united strength of the producers lifted it to \$127.00, aided, it is true, by a shortage in supply.

The Union Trading Co. established four stores in its first year; in 1912 it had 14; in 1913, 24; then it increased its capital to \$250,000. Now it has 35 stores and sells to many union locals which do not have stores. It clearly demonstrated in 1912 its ability to fix the price of fish. Cod started at \$5.00, but the company advanced the price consecutively to \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.20, \$6.40, \$6.60, and \$6.80; and in every case the merchants followed. They combined to fight the advance, but were unable to prevent it.

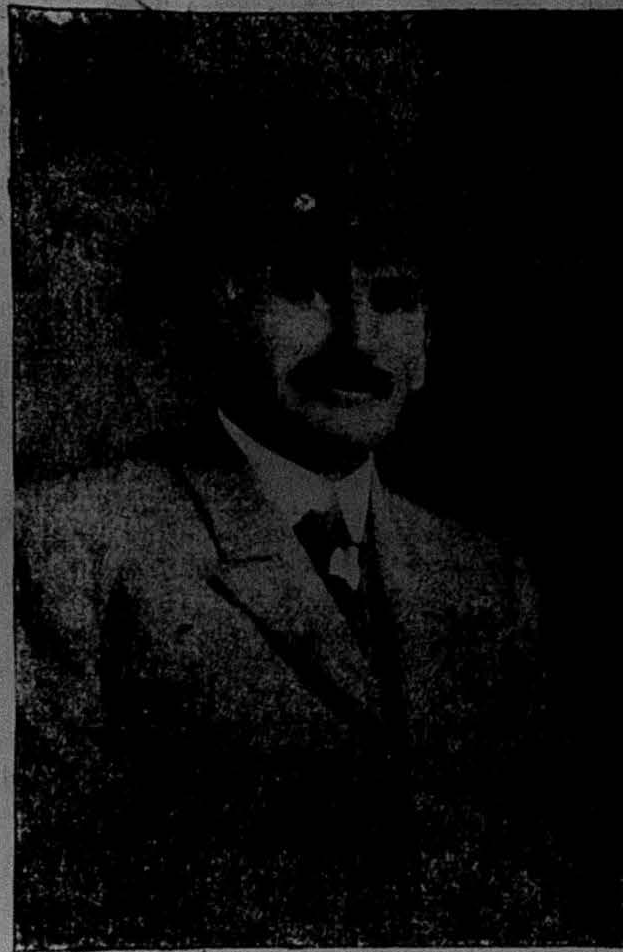
There is another side to the activity of the Trading Co. It buys for its constituents as well as sells. Formerly, the merchants had held the fishermen completely at their mercy because the latter must not only sell to them at an arbitrary price, but must also buy all goods at the prices the merchants determined. Few of the merchants tried of their own good will to buy at the highest possible price and sell at the lowest. The middleman "had" the producer "both going and coming" and made the most of his opportunity to exploit him. This, of course, was ten years ago, when it was not generally considered that business was under obligation to recognize ethical principles as we understand to-day.

This co-operative buying had a double value. First, it greatly reduced the cost of the purchases; and second, it trained the fisher to the advantage of avoiding debts. The co-operative stores were operated on a cash basis from the start. Mr. Coaker said from the first: "The days of one man paying for another who won't pay are numbered. Nothing is nearer my heart than to kill the credit system."

The change to the cash basis made it necessary to establish a small loan fund for a time, but that has been negligible. Formerly a poor season would throw a man on the credit and mercy of a merchant for his winter clothes, food and fuel. Many, also, who came through the winter even with the world under the old regime, had to get their tackle and summer fishing supplies on credit. The merchants considered themselves public benefactors because of the losses they thus suffered; but the losses were largely due to the low prices they paid and the high prices they demanded. Now the change in figures has been accompanied with a development in both independence and honesty.

Increases in the purchase of fish made it necessary to form the Union Export Co. in 1915. This and the Trading Co. do more import and export business than any other Newfoundland firm. This has given the men the additional profits that the exporter took in previous days. But the large purchases and exports made it necessary to have ships; so the Union Shipbuilding Co. was created in 1916 to supply them. This act returns to Newfoundland an industry that had been dropped for a decade during which time the ships needed have been brought from other countries. The shipbuilding capital was only \$50,000 but several ships have been launched.

The headquarters of these operations were at St. John's, the capital and by far the most important city of the country. But taxes and port charges were costly there, and the people of the city were not specially friendly to these competitors of their merchants, and removal was made to Catalina Bay. Here a new colony was built—stores, warehouses, piers, dock facilities, homes, and a factory to make casks in which to ship fish. Electric light and power was secured from the natural water power in which Newfoundland is rich. Work was begun in 1915 and the move accomplished in February, 1918. The colony is called Port Union. It



HON. W. F. COAKER,  
President of the F. P. U.

has gained a permanent population of over 400 in these two years and is growing. The location was chosen because most of the fisheries are along the east and north coasts and Labrador, and this is the northernmost harbour that is not icebound in winter.

Behind every such remarkable development is a man of outstanding genius and an organization that gives him the power to work. The man in this case is a pleasant companionable man, with no pompousness such as an interviewer would expect, no braggadocio for outsiders, but of unceasing vigour in doing things among and for the fishers. He does not need to worry you with his importance—he saws wood with them. A man of forty-nine, of medium build, quick and nervous from his constant labour to care for thousands who formerly were friendless, not a demagogue, but admired by most of the fishermen as a present-day Messiah.

At sixteen years of age he was looking after the firm's interest in a lobster factory in a minor outpost. Four years later he took over the business. The bank crash of 1904 ruined the factory as it did most companies in the Dominion, and our young man began farming. To this day he loves the farm, and he told the Annual Convention of 1911: "I long to go back to the life I lived on the green fields." But the burden of an oppressed people was on his heart. He heard the cry of those who were compelled to make bricks without straw, and he determined to lead them out into freedom, give them a code of law, and make of them a useful nation of freemen.

See him gather his neighbour fishermen at Herring Neck the night of the elections, November 2nd, 1908—following the summer when fish sold so low and cash was not obtainable. Nineteen men adopted a constitution the following night, forty-eight more the next night at a point a mile distant, and 126 all told by January 1st. Now there are 220 locals with 25,000 members in the Fishermen's Protective Union. This is more than half of all the fishermen in Newfoundland. This is the organization behind the man behind the plan.

Quite naturally Mr. Coaker became the President of the first local, and the President of the Union. As he has formed the companies, he has been made President of each of them. His strength is not solely in organizing; he has a keen power of analysis, and no one can foresee better than he how much fish will be caught and what the market will be. Such a man would be invaluable to the merchants if they could buy his services.

That makes it interesting to inquire what he has gained personally out of this accomplishment. Two things—the satisfaction that accompanies such extraordinary work for thousands of families, and the gratitude they show. Financially, Mr. Coaker has been disinterested personally. He had no salary the first two years, the next six he drew \$600 of the \$1,800 offered him each year, and since then his salary is \$100 monthly—it comes out of the profits of the Union Trading Co. He has no fortune to back him. He is a poor man.

Such undertakings require publicity and a medium of intercommunication. The necessity for this was seen at the first convention of the Union, before the co-operative societies were formed. A weekly paper was authorized and soon started—The Fisherman's Advocate. In four years it had a circulation of 6,000, at 50c, and a year later 9,000, (11,000 in September and October, the selling season). This exceeded the circulation of any other paper in the Dominion. The following January (1914) a daily was started. They are published co-operatively by the Union Publishing Co. Hundreds of folk have learned to read in order to read these papers and better their income through such information. Many used them as the text in learning to read. The Advocate, daily and weekly, have served the State as well as their fisher readers. They have stood for progressive legislation and clean politics. They aided greatly in securing conscription.

When the Government, 1916, declined to tax war profits, they exposed the 100% gains that some men in the Executive had made on the sale of steamers for war use. Other papers were not specially cordial toward the Advocate, but how could they be while carrying advertisements for the merchants, some paying them \$1,500 a year?

The recent election gave the fishermen much political power. In

1910 it was recognized that their desires for improvement in living and working conditions could not be obtained without the strongest kind of legislative action; so agitation was started for a (fishermen's) Union Party, to take the field in 1913. The Union plan of organization includes a district council in each electoral district of the Dominion, and this facilitates political activities. Since that time their political influence has been strong, but the climax was reached in the last election, when the Government was captured from the Tories by a union of the Liberal and Union Parties. This Union secured 24 seats of 36 in the Assembly, and that gave them the appointment of the Cabinet. The leader of the Liberal Party is Prime Minister, and Mr. Coaker is Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Certain newspapers and many of them, have tried to show that the election issue was sectarian. The "Ottawa Journal" went the limit and said: "Thus instead of fighting each other for love of country, the politicians of Newfoundland will fight each other for the love of God." Such statements are meant to keep people from seeing that co-operation will secure their needs through political channels when politicians will not do what the country wants.

The Union and its companies had previously secured a measure of power through a National (coalition) Government. Partly by that means and partly by general agitation, the men obtained standardization in culling fish for market, inspection of lobsters to insure gradation, the appointment of agents to foreign markets to promote sales, the distribution of bait by the Government to places within reach of the outports, and dependable market reports to guide fishermen in selling. Humanitarian measures have been urged, including night schools, old-age pensions, outport hospitals. The tax on iron ore (mined by Canadian companies) was proposed and agitated by the Union; and it is strong for conservation works, such as timber reserves and reforestation.

Thus these men labour together with all the zeal of a Social Service Council. And their fervour is religious. Hear their President: "May God endue you with the power of faith and the spirit to persevere and endure. Your cause is right, your aim pure. Your determination is to benefit your country and uplift the sons of toil. Therefore there must be no hesitation on your part, for victory awaits your efforts if you be not weary in well-doing."

The fishermen have deposited about \$10,000,000 in earnings in these ten years, which is half of the savings deposits of Newfoundland. Three thousand of the Union men own \$300,000 worth of stock in the companies, and this brings good returns. The Trading Co. has paid 63 per cent. in its seven years. The other companies pay 10 per cent. each year. Ordinary saving deposits bring 3 per cent. in Newfoundland and ordinary loans 6 per cent.

These figures are the more significant when we understand that the men finance these co-operative companies on money the companies pay them or save them—or on money (if they saved any under the old regime) cached in stockings or buried in cans, for fishermen had not forgotten the bank crash of '94.

There are those who do not like to see these formerly poor ignorant people so independent and prosperous. They are charged with increasing the cost of living. Shall we not consider this in the light of their wretched condition before they began to organize? Then if one judges them, let him remember that this increase has relieved the State of much of the burden of the poor, and has given it a large source of revenue instead. Their betterment has been reflected generally. Labour in the cities is better paid. Church offerings are increased. The merchant sells better grade goods and carries less credit.

The whole people profited by the Trading Co. methods when in 1917 the war conditions threatened to remove the foreign market. The Union persuaded the "National" Government to fix the price of fish at \$10.00 by refusing to insure any that were bought below that price. Soft Labrador fish were kept to \$7.00, and cod oil sold for \$225.00. The Union saved the fishers \$40,000 that year in the few seals that were taken, by paying \$8.00 when the merchants were offering only \$6.00. Going farther back to the outbreak of the war in 1914, shore fish started at \$4.00, but the Union raised it to \$6.00. But when the Labrador catch came in, it was nearly all "slop." Things looked hopeless, with war conditions approaching. Then the Trading Co. arranged to store the fish, and the nation got \$5.75 for it instead of \$3.50.

It is to be hoped prosperity will continue until the nation will be able to remove its 25 per cent. import duty on medical instruments, its 30 per cent. tax on medicine, and its 40 per cent. custom on "baths, bath tubs, and washstands" (compare the duty on peas and beans for food, 1/2 of 1 per cent, and on canned meats, 1/4 of 1 per cent.) When these necessities are within reach, sanitation generally adopted, and housing revolutionized, the white plague's terrible ravages will be defeated and the staggering death rate of infants will be conquered.

The end is not yet. Another summer will see a co-operative bakery started and a nail factory in operation. What about transportation? The Shore Service (merchants') freight rates increased 100 per cent. not long ago. The Reid Newfoundland (railroad monopoly) freight rates increased as high as 200 per cent. in some cases. From Port-Aux-Basques, the port of entry from Canada, to St. John's is 360 miles in a direct line, but passenger trains if ever on time, take 29 hours to make the trip.

Suum Cuique is the Union's motto: "To every man his own"; and its constituency realize they will not get their own through any other agency. They know who secured meat on sealing vessels for them, a sick-bag on each, and decent food to eat on the trips. Their loyalty was shown when the Advocate editor was sued for libel. He asked them for \$250 as a fund to fight the suit and they sent him \$816.27.

The Union is opposed to strikes. Co-operative production, purchase, sale, and distribution make them unnecessary. The men themselves determine policies, manage the industries, subscribe the capital and divide the profits. They have votes enough to change or create laws as necessary. There is no source of dissatisfaction to cause a strike. Organization and co-operation have secured justice and that insures industrial peace.

### PORTLY YOUNG AGAINST THE LONG SPRING

By taking a good tonic, the nervous system is strengthened, the nerves, help digestion, and put into the blood, prevent coughs and colds. McMurdo's Hypophosphite is non-alcoholic and there is no "hang-over" after its use. It makes you stay better.  
Two sizes—50c and \$1.00. (25 and 50 doses.)

**T. McMURDO & Co. Ltd.**  
Chemists since 1890.  
Water St., St. John's.  
Feb 19, 19

**Chislett's**  
**Monuments**  
and  
**Headstones**  
OUR AIM  
ARTIST WORK HAS  
PERMANENT RESULTS  
— Prices —  
We are prepared to accept  
sole memorials in Jewish  
SOLIDITY — SAVING  
Space — Attention  
— PERSONAL —  
**F. C. Chislett**  
**Marble Works**

**FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMMERCIAL UNION**  
**ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
Risks Accepted  
At Lowest Rates  
**H. J. STABB & Co.**  
AGENTS.

**Lobster Fisher**  
**Supplies**  
Flux—Pints, Quarts,  
and Loose.  
Solder—Best grades.  
only.  
Parchment Linings—  
Sheets, Bags and  
Circles.  
Coppers—Different  
weights and in the  
bar.  
Cans: Improved San-  
itary Made Cans, 1  
lb. and 2 lb. Also  
Quarts, Pints and  
Gallon Cans with  
screw cap.  
**TEMPLETON'S**  
FOR VALUE

**Fuel Free!**  
Bales of Scrap Paper and  
Card Board at ADVOCATE  
OFFICE free to any person  
who will take it home for  
kindling.



# FISHERMEN!

Support and Develop Your Own Business

--- BY ---

Investing In Union Companies

The Trading Company has paid 10 per cent.  
Dividends annually for eight years.

Shares Ten Dollars Each

BUY

TRADING COMPANY BONDS

Eight per cent. Interest Guaranteed per Annum,  
payable in half yearly instalments. Principal re-  
payable in gold in ten years.

Bonds in all Denominations from \$50.00 to \$1000.00

This Is Your Own Business

*The opportunity to Invest in these paying Companies is open to F. P.U. Members only. Make 1920 the Banner year for Investments, and help yourself by assisting the Union Companies to give you the efficient service you require.*



## NOTICE!

We wish our outport customers to know that owing to circumstances over which we had no control, namely, continuous snow storms along railway lines blocking freight trains: is the direct cause, why orders for goods placed with us for shipments to various stations, have not been shipped; but we hope, however, that ways and means will soon offer to enable us to send out all goods for which we now hold orders.

**E. J. Horwood**

—Feb. 13, Mon. Fri. & Sat. 1920

One of the happiest girls in West ring slipped over the head of the rat Virginia is Madge Kinsley of Fair-when it was small, and as it grew mount, a farmer's daughter. She has there was gradual strangulation. This recovered her diamond ring, lost last is the story told by a local news-summer while she was feeding pigs, paper but we cannot vouch for its Her father found the ring about the truth! cack of a rat which had died of strangulation. It is presumed that the

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

## Most Amusing Position!

Since the November holocaust, the Portuguese and Italians, and injure Tory opposition papers remind one of a triplet of dogs barking and snapping behind a picket fence. Sometimes their savagery abates, sometimes it ceases altogether, and then it grows savager still.

Of course, realising the futility of their efforts, no one fears the defeat-looking puppets of the Cashin political party. To use a familiar phrase, the people of this country have put the whole Tory outfit "in soak" for some considerable time, and their predicament is one which supplies a source of amusement to the people at a season when, otherwise, times would be comparatively dull.

He would be crazy, indeed, who now feared the Tory "down and outers." They are caged so effectively that even their canine qualities of journalism will not gnaw away the bars of intelligent public opinion.

The Fish Regulations are the choicest morsel that the Tories can seize upon. When the Cashin Member for Burgeo can get a confidential circular, he takes on new courage and forgets his experience in Burgeo District. When The Daily News and Herald glean scraps of information calculated to benefit the

Portuguese and Italians, and injure Hon. W. F. Coaker, they "hang 'er right down," forgetting they are all ready hanged down too much for their political comfort.

The Advocate imagines that Mr. Coaker will be as much amused by ludicrous howlings of defeated Toryism as are most of the general public.

As far as the Northern fishermen go, Coaker and the F. P. U. has "finished the flint" of graftism and Toryism, and if the remnants of the worst political combination known in the history of this country can find any diversion in the propagation of a spite campaign, they are welcome to it, if the diversion soothes their political sorrows.

## WEDDING BELLS

COLLINS—CRANN

A very pretty wedding took place at Famish Cove, when Miss Ellen Collins and Mr. Nathaniel Crann were united in matrimony at the home of Mr. John Collins, father of the bride. The bride was attended by Miss Lizzie Crann, while Mr. Charles Collins supported the groom. After the cere-

mony a cup of tea was served to a number of people, after which the happy couple proceeded to the home of the groom. The writer wishes Mr. and Mrs. Crann many long years of wedded bliss.

A. B. C.

Famish Cove, March 14, 1920.

DAWE—BUTLER

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at Cupids Thursday, March 11th, the contracting parties being Miss Emma Dawe, daughter of John Dawe, and R. H. Butler, ex-Reservist. The officiating minister was Rev. William Swann. The groom was ably supported by Christopher Dawe and Cyril Butler, the bridesmaids being Miss Annie Butler and Miss Pearl Norman. The bride looked beautiful in a blue costume, and was given away by her father. After the ceremony was performed the party drove to the home of the groom where a very enjoyable evening was spent. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents. The writer wishes the happy couple many years of wedded bliss.

ONE OF THE GUESTS.

Cupids, March 14, 1920.

A new 15,000-ton passenger vessel for the St. Lawrence route has been ordered by the Canadian International Marine.



## FISHERMEN!

**FISHERMEN!** Get a pair of Smallwood's good hand-made waterproof Fishing Boots. These boots will keep your feet dry. Tongue Boots, Wellington Boots, Wellington Tongue Boots. High Boots, Low Boots, Men's Boys' and Youths' good, soft, leather laced Boots. All hand pegged; double wear in each pair. One pair of our Fishing Boots will outwear any 2 pairs of the best Rubber Boots on the market to-day, besides they do not draw your feet, and are recognized to be better for the health than Rubber Footwear.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

**F. SMALLWOOD,**

THE HOME OF GOOD SHOES. 218 and 220 Water Street.

The Home of the Stylish Hat

# ANDERSON'S

The Store of the Stylish Overcoat

## Spring Style Exhibit of MEN'S FELT HATS and OVERCOATS



He is thinking now of his Spring Felt; let his thoughts direct his footsteps hitherward.

Great heaps of Spring Overcoats; our wareroom counters have pile upon pile of these, and dozen after dozen of the correct Spring Coats.

Then you come to our great Spring show of Hats—Hundreds of dozens of these boxes upon boxes in many parts of our store—and in spite of the enormous increase in Hat prices we offer price and quality concessions that have never been equalled any previous year in our history.

## FELT HATS

Fashionable Hats for men. Easy to choose a becoming hat here, for we provide an assortment of all the fashionable shades and shapes in the Spring Soft Hats.

Hats for business, hats for pleasure, hats for every kind of an occasion, at prices lower than you pay elsewhere.

Our hats possess style, shape and wearing qualities. We are experts at hat fitting, and you can be assured of just the right hat if you came to us.

Colours—Navy, Grey, Brown, Green, etc., etc.

Prices from **\$3.00** up

"IF MAN WEARS IT WE HAVE IT."

## OVERCOATS

Magnificent Overcoats!

Rather a strong word, but we can describe our Overcoats, but nothing more mild will cover the territory or do justice to our Spring Overcoats.

It doesn't matter what shape or size, or kind of a man you are; if you are an Overcoat seeker you'll find what you're looking for here.

The styles that are just out—full back, pinch back, half belt backs.

The colours that are just seen—Brown, Green and Grey mixtures.

The prices that are just right, with values up to \$50.00.

Our Prices **\$27.00** to **\$34.00**

COME IN AND SEE—Your Overcoat is here.

See our great window display of Hats—it is an eyeopener—it's a regular style show.

See our great window display of Overcoats—where you will note the new colours & styles



## News Notes From Upper Gullies

(To the Editor.)

Dear Sir,—Please oblige me with a little space in your much esteemed paper for the following few notes.

Our pastor, the Rev. Hugh W. Facey having no time of his own, found it very difficult during this winter to obtain horses to carry him to and from Hopewell, and when he did obtain a conveyance, it would generally be certain parties all the time. So Mr. Ebenezer Andrews aided by some eight or nine others of Upper Gullies, also the new teacher, Mr. Butler, who took charge of the school in the New Year, got up a concert to obtain money whereby the Revd. gentleman would be enabled to pay for the services of any horse that he might get to help him in his travelling in this part of the Mission. The result was that after about two weeks practising the affair was carried out, realizing \$30.00 (thirty dollars). The people of Seal Cove, wishing to have a share in the furtherance of this good work, extended an invitation to Mr. Andrews and followers to come up there and exhibit their prowess. This was accepted, and on Feb. 6th, in spite of snow, rain and wind, they went to Seal Cove, and held a concert in the school room, realizing \$20.65 (twenty dollars and sixty-five cents), making a total of \$50.65, which was handed to

Mr. Facey. Here we have a well known proverb verified: "Where there's a will, there's a way."

On Thursday, Mar. 4th, a Missionary Service was held in Hopewell Church, the visitors being the Revs. Brinton and Moulton from the city. The Revd. gentlemen, in their discourses, endeavoured to instill into the hearts of their hearers, the spirit of Missionaryism, which is absent from many of us.

There are a few cases of sickness around, the latest being Mrs. C. Dawe, who was seriously ill, but I am glad to say that she is now making rapid recovery.

We have a few cases of smallpox here. Three houses were quarantined, one of which is still under quarantine. I hear that there are also two cases of the same disease at Kelligrewa.

The school was closed for quite a while during Feb., owing to the teacher being ill. Because of the smallpox, the attendance at school, I understand, has been small lately, one-third of the total and less.

Wishing the Advocate every success,

I am, yours truly,

—COR.

Upper Gullies, C.B.

March 14th, 1920.

(We shall be glad to get such news; items often from Upper Gullies.—Ed.)

## Published by Authority

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint

Hon. M. G. Winter, C.B.E., Hon. Philip Templeman, Hon. George Shea, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., Hon. H. J. Brownrigg, Hon. W. W. Halford, R. Hibbs, Esq., to be Governors of the Newfoundland Government Savings Bank, under the provisions of Section 3, Cap. 22, Consolidated Statutes, (Second Series).

Hon. Mr. Justice Kent, Chairman of late Employment Committee, P.A.; Lieut.-Col. W. F. Rendell, C.B.E., Chief Staff Officer; Hon. H. J. Brownrigg, Minister of Finance and Customs; Hon. W. F. Coaker, Minister of Marine & Fisheries; Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.B.E., Minister Agriculture & Mines; Hon. George Shea, M.B.E.; Dr. W. W. Blackall, M.B.E. (Supt. Education, C. of E.); Dr. V. P. Burke, M.B.E. (Supt. of Education, R.C.); Rev. L. Curtis, D.D., M.B.E. (Supt. Education, Methodist); R. B. Job, Esq., Member of late Employment Committee, P.A.; H. E. Cowan, Esq., Member of late Pensions and Disabilities Board, P.A.; Major W. H. Parsons, M.C., Major B. Butler, D.S.O., M.C., Major J. W. March, M.C., C. de G., to be a Civil Re-Establishment Committee and Advisory Board, under the provisions of Section 7 of "The Militia Act, 1917."

Messrs. Victor Martin and Ezekiah Gullage, to be members of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Catalina, in place of Messrs. Ronald House and Edward Guy Stone, retired.

Mr. Thomas Smith (Baine Harbor), to be a member of the Church of England Board of Education for the District of Tack's Beach, in place of Mr. John Rodway, retired.

Colonel Thomas Martin to be a member of the Salvation Army Board of Examiners in place of Lt.-Col. Adby removed.

Colonel Thomas Martin to be a member of the Salvation Army Board of Education for the Southern District, in place of Lt.-Col. Adby, removed.

Colonel Thomas Martin to be a member of the Salvation Army Board of Education for the Dist. of St. John's in place of Lt.-Col. Adby, removed. Dept. of Colonial Secretary, March 16th, 1920.

## THE WONDER TALKING MACHINE.

Proclaimed by experts to be the most perfect little Machine known to Phonograph art. This Phonograph is the smallest, neatest looking and most compact Talking Machine on the market. The case is of metal, with nickel trimmings; weigh only six pounds. Plays little wonder records. Price, duty and postage paid to nay part of Newfoundland only \$12.00 special offer. We will include three records free with every order received during February. Additional records only 15 cents each. Next shipment will be dealer. Order now.

**The Dominion Sales Co.**

BOX 129, ST. JOHN'S.  
mon, wed, fri & weekly 6mts.



